BILL EXPLAINED BY MR. HOPKINS

Mr. Burkett of Nebraska Expresses Opposition.

THE TRANSFER OF CLERKS

At the opening of the session of the House of Representatives today Mr. Barney (Wis.), from the committee on appropriations, reported the pension appropriation bill and gave notice that he would call it up on Monday after the disposal of District of Columbia business.

Upon motion of Mr. Hopkins (Ill.), the House then went into committee of the whole and took up the consideration of the bill to create a permanent census of-

Mr. Hopkins, in support of the bill, explained that the subject of establishing a permanent bureau had been agitated for many years. General Francis A. Walker. superintendent of the ninth and tenth censuses, and Mr. Porter, superintendent of the eleventh census, as well as the present director, strongly united in recommending it on the ground that it would not only decrease the cost, but would increase the

value of the results. In reply to questions, Mr. Hopkins said that 3.480 clerks had been employed in the bureau, 2.700 being still employed. If the pending bill passed, he said, the force would be reduced this year to 800; next year to 750. in 1905 to 240, and thereafter until 1910 to 200. He was besieged by members who wanted to know the status of the present clerks in the event of the passage of the bill. He said that if the bill passed it was noped the other departments could absorb the present temporary clerks. They could then be placed under the protection of the civil service and transferred to other de partments. If the bill was promptly passed the temporary clerks, by executive order, could be made eligible for transfer.

Census Clerks Praised.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio complimented the census force. It had been selected, he said, through a rigid examination and had been drilled through an experience of two years. But twenty or twenty-five clerks out of the entire force of 3.480 had been found to be incompetent, which he said was a remarkable record. He said he would favor an amendment which would place the force at once under the classified service. Mr. Corless of Michigan gave flotice that

he should offer such an amendment. Mr. Hopkins replied to this proposition by saying that the committee had fully considered that matter and had concluded that the bill in its present form, which simply provided that the bureau should be a permanent bureau, was the better way, as it would be less cumbersome and oulcker of passage; that the Senate would doubtless act on the measure as soon as the bill reached that body from the House, and he had no doubt the President would act in the matter at once. The civil service com-mission, he said, had rendered a decision that the President would have the authority to extend the civil service law over the reau as soon as it should be made per-

Mr. Mann's Inquiry. Mr. Mann of Illinois asked if it was the

intention to transfer such clerks as should not be needed in census work to other branches of the service. He contended that census clerks had not passed a civil service examination, and wanted to know if it was thought the President, with his civil service record, would include this service at once under the laws of that service. Mr. Hopkins answered by calling atten-

tion to the President's recent act regarding the rural free delivery service, where no examination of clerks had been had. In answer to a question as to what the census work had cost up to date, Mr. Hopkins replied that \$13,516,210 was the amount. The estimate of cost for 1908 is \$1,972,120. The present monthly cost is \$150,000.

Mr. Burkett's Opposition.

When Mr. Hopkins had concluded his explanation of the bill, Mr. Burkett of Nebraska took the floor to oppose the bill. Mr. Burkett was not only opposed to the present bill, but to any proposition which would make the census service a permanent

Mr. Burkett sald he should offer an amendment to recommit the bill, with in-struction to the committee to report a bill detailing the work which the bureau to do. He said the census office clerks had done more work by 50 per cent than any other government clerks, and this was because they were temporary clerks.

Mr. Barkett made the point that the director's salary ought not to be \$7,500 annually when the heads of other bureaus on the same basis received only \$5,000 and \$6,-000 a year.

Mr. Crumpacker for the Bill.

Mr. Crumpacker of Indiana favored the bill in a speech following Mr. Burkett. stood the measure it made all legislation regarding the census bureau permanent. Under that legislation, he said, appointments could be made to that bureau with-out examination, but if the census bureau were made permanent the President could authorize the transfer of clerks in that bureau to other departments of the government. This would work to allow pointments to be made to the service with-out examination, and then the same appointees transferred to the permanent sersice of the government, which is under the classified service.

Mr. Bell of Colorado gave notive that at the proper time he should offer an amend-ment to the bill providing that the emplaced under the civil service regulations. Worthy of Commendation.

Mr. Bingham of Pennsylvania took the floor to speak for the bill. He began by saying that Governor Merriam and his subordinates deserved the hearty commendation and confidence of the House. This statement was greeted with applause. Mr. Bingham went on to state that census employes should be recognized by having provision made for their transfer to permanent places in the government after they should not be needed in the census.

Hope of Passing Bill Today. At 3 o'clock Chairman Hopkins obtained unanimous consent to close general debate on the bill in half an hour. The measure will then be taken up for amendment under five-minute rule. It is the intention of Mr. Hopkins to have the bill passed today,

MUST FORESWEAR ANARCHISM.

Bill Introduced Providing Oath for Applicants for Naturalization.

Mr. Jenkins of Wisconsin has introduced a bill in the House providing an oath to be administered to persons making application for naturalization. This oath is in the nature of foreswearing all anarchistic principles or beliefs.

It is the same oath that Mr. Jenkins in cluded in his bill for the protection of the President which was introduced some time ago and referred to the special committee on anarchy. He has divided the matter for the reason that there is a standing committee on naturalization and immigration, of which Mr. Shattue of Ohio is chair-Mr. Shattue has indicated his intention of taking this matter up in his com-

Public Buildings Favored.

The Senate committee on public buildings and grounds today authorized favorable reports on public building bills as follows: Dallas, Tex., \$150,000; Superior, Wis., \$300,

THE HEISTAND INVESTIGATION.

With the Report the Senate Closes Its Action.

The report of the committee on military affairs of the Senate on the resolution directing it to investigate charges against Col. Heistand has been commented on today because of its failure to do more in announcing a general conclusion than to give a brief summary of some features of the testimony taken by the committee. Members of the committee say that this course was adopted because the resolution under which they were acting merely directed them to make an investigation to see if the charges were true, and they consider that by submitting with a general report a summary of the testimony, to-gether with the testimony itself, they have complied with the purpose of the resolu-tion. It is also explained that Major Hawkes, not being one of those whose act were to be investigated, and being merely a witness, was not properly a subject for further comment than he received in the further

It is not likely that the Senate will take any further action in relation to this mat-ter, as the testimony does not sustain the charges that were made. Senator Pettigrew, who introduced the resolution in the Sen-ate, being out of Congress, and nothing having been developed to indicate that has been improper conduct on the part of those named in the resolution, it is believed by members of the committee that the incident is closed so far as the Senate

OFFER FROM PANAMA COMPANY. Admiral Walker Receives Formal

Proposition by Cable. Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, stated today that he of the Panama Canal Company in Paris,

making a formal offer to sell all their property in connection with the Panama canal to the United States for \$40,000,000. Mr. Lampre, the secretary general of the company, who is in Washington, stated that the cablegram was explicit and covered all the property owned by his company in Panama, and that a copy of the cablegram had been filed with the American ambassador in Paris. Admiral Walker said that he would call the members of the isthmian canal commission together as soon as possible and lay the matter before them when report will be made to the President through the Secretary of State.

FOR ADMISSION TO STATEHOOD.

Dates for Hearings Set by House Committee on Territories. The House committee on territories or-

ganized today and fixed the 23d instant for hearings on the Oklahoma statehood bill: the 31st for the Arizona statehood bill, and February 7 for the New Mexico statehood

The bill to create the territory of Jefferson out of the Indian territory was referred to a subcommittee headed by Mr. Knox of Massachusetts, and including Mr. Flynn, the delegate from Oklahoma.

SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Senator Frye Hopes to Get Action by Committee Thursday.

The subcommittee of the Senate committee on commerce having in charge the ship subsidy bill spent about three hours today in going over the report on that bill, which has been prepared by Senator Frye. The report is a voluminous document, and the subcommittee decided to have it printed before acting upon it. It is expected that it will be accepted at a meeting of the subcommittee which will be held early next week, and Senator Frye hopes to secure the favorable action of the full committee when it meets next Thursday. The report includes a careful analysis of the bill and explains in great detail the effects of the second of the seco explains in great detail the effect of its various provisions

BILLS RELATING TO SCHLEY. Decision of the House Naval Affairs

Committee. When the House committee on naval affairs met today for organization Representative Rixey of Virginia proposed that the various measures relating to Admiral Schley be considered by the committee as a whole instead of awaiting the considera-tion of a subcommittee. The sentiment of agricultural lands. the committee was against the proposition. and it was determined to allow these measures to take the usual course. There are ten resolutions and bills bearing on the Schley case, and they will be in charge of the regular subcommittee on organization, rank and pay, consisting of Representa-

tives Watson, Dayton, Cousins Meyer, Cummings and Wheeler, MISS STONE TO BE RELEASED.

Report That She Will Be Freed Within

LONDON, January 10.-The release of Miss Ellen M. Stone by the brigands who have held her in captivity since September 3, is believed to be only a question of hours. An official telegram received in London this afternoon, which was dispatched from Con-stantinople after midday today, says the release of Miss Stone is imminent.

ANOTHER HITCH AT PEKIN.

The French Minister Refuses to Pre-

sent His Credentials. PEKIN, January 10.-The French minis ter, M. Beau, refuses to present his credentials until China fulfills certain demands of the French government. The joint audience of the foreign and new Chinese ministers, which had been arranged, has been postponed because of M. Beau's action. His colleagues are discussing whether to support him or not. A repetition of the Turkish incident is considered possible.

SURRENDER TO GEN. BELL.

Two Insurgent Officers and a Rene

gade Priest Come In. MANILA, January 10.-Colonel Marisigan, Major Cabrera and a renegade priest named Castillo, who stole a valuable image of the Virgin from a church, for which he obtained large sums of money, have surrendered unconditionally to General Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batangas province. They had control of the district of Toaei, extending westward to the sea, including the towns of Banan and Guenoa.

The agreement is that these chiefs shall on Monday absolutely surrender every man and gun in their district. It is estimated that 160 guns will be turned in. Many guns have been captured during the past few days, and small engagements

occur daily.

Gen. Bell visited the city for four hours today and had a conference with Gen. Chaffee. He says the present campaign is valuable results, and that it is possible Malvar, the insurgent leader, will urrender next week.
The United States commission has appropriated \$2,500,000 for insular expenditures during the first quarter of the year. Admiral Tchoukhnine, with three Russian warships, has arrived here.

RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS.

Fourteenth Annual Convention

Open in Charleston February 11. A call has been issued for the fourteenth annual convention of the National Association of Railway Commissioners to be held at Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, February 11. The principal subjects that will be considered are the classification of operating and construction expenses of steam and electric and ascertaining fair valuations of railroad property, uniform classification and simpli-fication of tariff sheets, railroad statistics, necessary legislation, safety appliances, de-lays in enforcing orders of railway commissions, rates and rate making, form for reports of electric railways

Personal Tax Law.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL EXPECT ASSIGNMENT MADE TODAY INDIVIDUALS MAY HAVE AID

in Making Assessments.

Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate ommittee on the District of Columbia, has not yet determined what changes he will make in the personal tax bill framed by Assessor Darneille before introducing it in the Senate. This bill will be gone over by him, and the matter in detail will be further considered before he decides the form in which he will introduce the bill.

Mr. McMillan believes that some misapprehension exists in relation to his own idea for the taxation of real estate in the District of Columbia. He has no intention of approving any plan that would result in increasing the taxation on the small homes of people which his investigation has led him to believe are taxed now in accordance with the terms of the law, and he thinks it quite had received a cablegram from the officers likely that an equalization will result in reducing taxes on that class of property.

> A short time ago a case was reported to Mr. McMillan of a man who a few years ago purchased acreage property in the District for \$700 an acre, and now would not take \$3,000 an acre for it. This property is assessed at \$100 an acre and the amount of to the owner of the property as it could to any one else. It is instances of that kind, largely, that Mr. McMillan expects to reach by what he regards as a proper equaliza-tion of taxation. He does not believe that land that has absolutely no value for agricultural purposes in accordance with its value in the market or with its actual use should by any theoretical construction of the law be assessed at one dollar instead of one dollar and a half a hundred on the ground that it is agricultural land. Senator McMillan is convinced that the elimination of cases of very evident undervaluation will result in a better feeling among taxpayers that they are all contributing to the expenses of the government according to an

Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, as president of the District board, has re-

Congress Will Insist.

ceived an important letter from Senator McMillan, in which he elaborates his views. He says he thinks Congress will insist upon the District providing machinery for the assessment and collection of a personal tax. Senator McMillan also calls attention to what he alleges are discrepancies in the assessment of real estate in the District. The letter in full is as follows:
"Referring to the conversation between the Commissioners of the District of Co-lumbia and the chairmen of the Senate and

House committees on the District of Columbia, held January 2, 1902, I would say that, in my judgment, Congress will insist that in the triennial assessment of real estate in the District of Columbia now in progress the board of assessors assess all property at its true cash value. 'In reaching such value the ordinary and usual rules shall be followed. The practice of the assessors in estimating values on the basis of rentals is unusual in practice and untenable in theory. Also the practice of the assessors in making valuations on the basis of what property would bring at auction sale practically results in taxing the

owner of small properties double the rate at which owners of large properties are At Its True Value.

"Again, suburban real estate should be assessed at its true value, and the remarkable discrepancies now existing between sale prices and official valuations should be remedied. Property not actually used for purely agricultural purposes should not be assessed as such. It is an absurdity to

'I think Congress will insist on having the organic act adhered to in the matter of providing machinery for the assessment and collection of a personal property tax.' Action of Commissioners.

The letter has been referred to the board of equalization and review, which is now in session at the District building. The board is composed of the three members of the board of assistant assessors and the District assessor, the latter being chairman. It is a well-known fact that certain lands in the county of Washington have been held at a purchase price far in excess of the

assessed valuation. This fact has become apparent in the recent real estate transactions of the Commissioners in arranging for the purchase of sites for the municipal hospital and the new almshouse. The board of assistant ssessors claims that it is doing it's full

duty under the laws affecting the District as they exist at present. The board of equalization and review is now going over the returns of the board of assistant assessors and it is said the new triennial assessment places a higher figure on suburban properties than ever efore. In several instances recently the board has revisited certain lands in the county and placed thereon a higher value even than was lately returned under the

general assessment. Mr. Gooch's Narrow Escape.

Representative Gooch of Covington, Ky., had a narrow escape from death this morning. He was driving to the Capitol in a surrey, to which was attached his new pair of Kentucky thoroughbreds, which he had just brought on from his home. A couple of ladies were in the carriage with him. and while coming through the Capitol grounds a large express wagon belonging to the government printing office coming down the hill ran into the rig of Mr. Gooch almost completely demolishing the fine car riage and throwing out the occupants. The Kentucky horses behaved remarkably well. standing still, although the carriage was torn from the harness. Mr. Gooch and the ladies, although badly frightened, were not injured and were able to proceed to the Capitol. The force with which the big express wagon struck the carriage not only wrecked it, but overthrew the horses, cutting them about the legs and bodies

Samples Brought From Eastern Asia. The State Department has been informed by Consul General Guenther at Frankfort. Germany, that the German newspapers record the conclusion of the work of the committee of German trade experts which was sent to eastern Asia. The samples of goods brought from China and Japan, he says, have been distributed among various German corporations, the textile samples have been given to the chamber of comat Crefeld, and the samples of leather and leather goods to the German experi-mental station for leather industry at Frei-burg, Saxony.

To Consider Powder Depot's Facilities A board of officers, consisting of Majors Frank Heath and Rogers Birnle and Capt. Orin B. Mitcham, all of the ordnance de partment, has been ordered to meet at the United States powder depot, Dover, N. J., for the purpose of considering such matters pertaining to the enlargement of the facili-ties at that depot for the preparation and issue of siege and sea coast ammunition as may be submitted to the board by the chief of ordnance.

The Itinerary of the Essex The Navy Department has changed the itinerary of the training ship Essex so that she will leave Kingston, Jamaica, on February 5 for Key West, arriving at the lat-000: Huntington, W. Va., \$129,000: Blue-field, W. Va., \$70,000: Wheeling, W. Va., \$400,000: Nashua, N. H., \$100,000: improve-ments on public building at Portland, Oreg., \$105,000.

Senator McMillan Considering the Euclid Avenue Company of Cleve- Director Walcott Talks About Its land, Ohie, in Trouble.

The Senator Refers to Inequalities | Last Published Statement Showed | Not a University in the Accepted Deposits of \$2,197,773.

SUGGESTS A NEW RULE PROCESS OF LIQUIDATION THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT

CLEVELAND, Ohio, January 10 .- The Euclid Avenue Trust and Savings Company at 84 and 86 Enclid avenue made an assignment today to Attorney Frank H. Ginn. The latter's bond was fixed at \$250,000 by Judge Bloch of the insolvency court. Subsequently Mr. Ginn made the follow

ing written statement: The directors of the bank decided to make an assignment for the benefit of all of the creditors for the reason that the bank has been unable to realize upon its assets rapidly enough to meet the unusual demands which have been made upon it recently.

"The directors state that no depositor

and no customer of the bank will lose a dol-

lar, and that the bank is solvent, and that its present embarrassment arises from the fact that its patrons have been unable to meet their obligations to the bank with sufficient rapidity to take care of the un-usual withdrawals. "The bank has liquidated during the past three months from about \$2,200,000 to \$1,400,000 deposits, and the assignment will merely continue the liquidation under the

orders of the court (Signed) "FRANK H. GINN, Assignee." According to the last published statement of the bank, issued October 1, 1901, the cap-ital stock paid in amounted to \$500,000; total resources, 2,964,002: individual deposits, \$2,197,773; surplus fund, \$65,000.

The president of the bank is H. C. Brainerd, while C. H. Stewart is secretary and treasurer. A branch of the institution at No. 2800 Euclid avenue was closed simultaneously with the down-town offices.
Henry A. Everett of the Everett-Moore syndicate is named as a director of the company, but the officials declare that he has never borrowed one cent from the in-

UNDER THE NEW CODE.

Raised by Police Department Referred to Attorney.

Major Richard Sylvester, the superintendent of police, has forwarded to the District Commissioners a communication from Capt. H. L. Gessford of the police force, in which he states that Justice of the Peace E. M. Hewlett issued a warrant for the arrest of Alexander Mayhew on the 2d instant on a charge of destroying private property. Capt. Gessford says that inder the new code the only provision for the issuance of warrants by justices of the peace is contained in section 911, which provides for search warrants. He says the uestion arises as to whether a justice of the peace can issue warrants for offenses or for other purposes than those enumer ated in section 911.

"This is a matter which materially con-cerns police affairs." says Major Sylvester, and an early reply to this inquiry will be appreciated very much. I am also anxious to be informed if section 911, criminal procedure, in the new code, abridges the authority of the superintendent of police in the issuance of warrants under chapter 46, section 70, Abert's compilation of the stat-utes of the District of Columbia." The papers have been referred to the city solicitor for an early opinion.

LETTER CARRIER'S TRIAL.

Herbert H. Waters Charged With Detaining a Letter.

The trial of Herbert H. Waters, a letter carrier in the employ of the Washington city post office, charged with the unlawful detention of a letter, contrary to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the United States, was begun before United States Commissioner Taylor, at his office on F street this afternoon.

The letter in question was a "decoy" letter mailed by Post Office Inspector David C. Owens Saturday, January 4, and addressed to Miss Sallie Jordon, Hotel Wal-

ton, Philadelphia, Pa. The letter was mailed by Owens in the box at the corner of 26th and G streets northwest, in order to apprehend the carrier in the act of theft. The letter was not returned by Waters at the usual time, and he was subseq

ly arrested, charged with theft, and locked up in the first precinct police station The missing letter was afterwards found among the carrier's undistributed mail. and the charge against him was changed from larceny to the unlawful detention of United States mail Waters was given a preliminary hearing

before Commissioner Taylor Monday last and bailed in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance today.

He was represented in court by Francis Carroll Mattingly and Alexander Semmes looked after the government's Carroll

terests. At the trial this afternoon, David C. Owens, a post office inspector, testified that he had suspected the prisoner and had mailed the "decoy" letter in order to find out if he had been stealing. He told of the methods he had employed to apprehend the carrier. of the latter's arrest and the subsequent

finding of the letter in the carrier's mail Owens denied that he had ever made statement to the effect "That he did not care whether Waters was convicted or not, he would have him discharged at all

Thomas Troy, also an inspector in the employ of the Post Office Department, was he next witness. He swore that January 4, acting on in-structions from Owens, he went to a letter box at the corner of 26th and G streets and searched the same, after Waters had made his collection. Witness said he however, to find any mail in the box, and reported the same to Owens.

Witness told of the carrier's arrest, his protestation of innocence in the police sta-tion, and of the search made by the police officers of Waters at the first precin The trial was in progress when this re-

SPECIAL DELIVERY LETTERS.

New Scheme for Expediting Them Being Considered. In connection with the efforts which the Post Office Department is making to expe-

dite the delivery of mails in the cities a new scheme for quicker dispatch of special delivery letters is under consideration by Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger. This contemplates attaching a supplemental letter box to the regular ter boxes on the streets, with a view to depositing therein only the special delivery letters. This will be of special benefit to sections of cities remote from the post office, and the idea is to have special delivery messengers make a rapid round of the control of the contr these special delivery boxes at frequent in there special devely overs at request in-tervals, transferring the ordinary letters erroneously deposited to the regular boxes and carrying the special deliveries to the post office tor postmarking and then deliv-ering immediately to the addressees.

Col. George B. Rodney of the Artillery Corps has been assigned to the tempo rary command of the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Corrigan Barred From Newmarket.

that Edward Corrigan, the Chicago horse-

man, has been refused a license to train on Newmarket Heath, Mr. L. G. Pierce, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, is at Garfield

MAY MAKE CHANGES SAVINGS BANK FAILS CARNEGIE INSTITUTE

Dr. Chas. D. Walsott when seen today by an Evening Star reporter at his-office in the geological survey and questioned in regard to the aims and purposes of the Carnegie Institute said: "I don't think I need say more than to refer you to the articles of incorporation, filed in this city last Saturday, and the statement given out by the incorporators yesterday, following Mr. Carnegie's wishes. They point out succinctly the object of the institute and what it hopes and proposes to do. It is not to be a university in any sense, although the popular impression seems to be prevalent throughout the country that such is the case. Mr. Carnegie's purpose is to establish an institution where 'the exceptional man' and those who want to follow up some particular branch of scientific research may find ample opportunity and provision for following up such research.

The institute will undoubtedly be equipped with competent instructors and laboratories in order to further such an end. The plan is to have an administration building, but that matter must be left to the board of trustees. Just what they will do in the matter, however, is conjecture, pure and simple. They are all able men, selected on account of their special fitness to hold the keeping of such an important institution and trust in their hands. Many of them are prominent educators and the others hold high official positions both in national and state councils. I have sent out notifications of their selection as trustees to all of the gentlemen named, days. I do not anticipate, however, that there will be any refusals to serve upon the board.

Applications for Positions.

"Already I have commenced to receive letters from all parts of the world asking for positions and seeking the institution's aid along the various lines they suggest." "Then it is the purpose of the Carnegie Institute to aid certain individuals in per-

fecting inventions?" said the reporter. "Yes." continued the director, "that is exactly what clause 2 of the purposes of the institution means. It is as follows: "To discover the exceptional man in every department of study, whenever and wherever found, and enable him, by financial aid, to make the work for which he

seems specially designed his life work.'

"To illustrate," continued the director.

"Take the case of a man like Marconi, whose wireless telegraphy achievements have astounded the civilized world. "If such a man wanted to carry on investigations and experiments along a certain of invention or scientific research, and did not have the means financially or erwise to do so, and applied to the Car-negie Institute for help, he would undoubt-edly get it. Of course, there will of necessity have to be a committee appointed of men acknowledged to be thorough, practical scientists to examine into each particular case; otherwise the institution might find itself embarrassed by having a lot of eranks with freak inventions applying it for assistance. Only a few years ago I had many communications from a man who lived in the rural districts of North Carolina, who claimed to have discovered an effective means of putting out the fires

of volcanoes. "I knew by his letters that the fellow was a crank, and paid no attention to him. He was persistent, however, and finally came to see me to urge financial aid for human race. His method of volcano extinction was absurd, as the only means expected to employ was by boring holes in the ground near the burning subterranean furnaces, and introducing water from nearby streams therein to extinguish the fires. Of course, many cases like this would undoubtedly have to considered by the com-

mittee I have referred to before financial aid could be rendered." Permanent Officers to Re Elected. Director Walcott said that it would be

the duty of the board of trustees at their meeting in this city on January 29, or at some future meeting, to elect permanent officers of the institute and outline the work that it is to accomplish and the methods to be employed in its conduct. He said that the officers of the institution would ibtedly receive salaries, the amount of which however, will have to be fixed by the board of trustees. "It is only proposed to use the interest of \$10,000,000," he said,

"in running the institution."

"This money is available now, and the completion of the institute depends upon completion of the institute depends upon the manner in which the board of trustees facilitates its organization and future work. The director would not discuss the suggestion that has been made to place the institute on a site near Ro Alexandria county, but stated that all such matters would have to be left to the board of trustees.

He said, in conclusion, that those who had incorporated the institute would have their existence ceased with the appoint-Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright who was also one of the incorporators,

was out of the city today. The Official Statement.

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the incorporators of the Carnegie Institute, made public last night the plans, purposes and trustees of the proposed institution, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Mr. Carnegie.

The trustees elected by the incorporators are as follows: The President of the United States.

The speaker of the House of Representa-The secretary of the Smithsonian Insti-

Grover Cleveland, New Jersey. John S. Billings, New York. William N. Frew, Pennsylvania. Lyman J. Gage, Illinois. Daniel C. Gilman, Maryland. John Hay, District of Columbia Abram S. Hewitt, New Jersey. Henry L. Higginson, Massa Henry Hitchcock, Missouri. Charles L. Hutchinson, Illinois, William Lindsay, Kentucky. Seth Low, New York. Wayne MacVeagh, Pennsylvania. D. O. Mills, California.

S. Weir Mitchell, Pennsylvania.

W. W. Morrow, California.

Elihu Root, New York. John G. Spooner, Wisconsin, Andrew D. White, New York. Edward D. White, Louisiana. Charles D. Walcott, District of Columbia Carroll D. Wright, District of Columbia

Objects of the Institution. The official statement given out by Dr. "It is proposed to found in the city of

hington, in the spirit of Washington,

an institution which, with the co-operation of institutions now or hereafter established there or elsewhere, shall, in the broadest and most liberal manner, encourage investigation, research and discovery, encourage the application of knowledge to the improvement of mankind; provide such buildings, laboratories, books and apparatus as may be needed, and afford instruction of an advanced character to students whenever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit ever and wherever found, inside or outside of schools, properly qualified to profit thereby. Among its aims are these:

"I. To increase the efficiency of the uni-versities and other institutions of learning throughout the country, by utilizing and adding to their existing facilities, and by aiding teachers in the various institutions LONDON, January 10.-It is understood for experimental and other work. In these institutions as far as may be advisable. Hospital, suffering from an attack of "2 To discover the exceptional man in typhoid fever."

To discover the exceptional man in typhoid fever.

To discover the exceptional man in typhoid fever. or some significant and any any one I a

wherever found, and enable him by financial aid to make the work for which he seems specially designed, his life work.

3. To promote original research, paying great attention thereto, as being one of the chief purposes of this institution.

4. To increase facilities for higher education.

Stocks Were Dull, With Tendency

"5. To enable such students as may find Washington the best point for their special studies to avail themselves of such advantages as may be open to them in the museums, libraries, laboratories, observatory, meteorological, piscicultural and forestry schools and kindred institutions of

"6. To insure the prompt publication and distribution of the results of scientific in-vestigation, a field considered to be highly important. These and kindred objects may be attained by providing the necessary appara-tus, by employing able teachers from va-rious institutions in Washington and elsewhere, and by enabling men fitted for spec-ial work to devote themselves to it, through salaried fellowships or scholarships, or through salaries, with or without pensions

the several departments of the government

in old age, or through aid in other forms to such men as continue their special work at seats of learning throughout the world. Gift in 5 Per Cent Bonds. The only indication as to the form of the gift is that it will be in "5 per cent bonds."

This is referred to in a single sentence in a supplemental statement by Dr. Walcott, as follows: "It is the purpose of Mr. Carnegie to

transfer \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent bonds to

the board of trustees for the purposes

The meeting for organization of the board of trustees and the election of officers has been called for January 29, at the office of the Secretary of State in this city. In the development of his plans Mr. Car-negle has consulted with a number of gentlemen in different parts of the country including the heads of universities and other scientific institutions, and particu-larly with Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. Dan-lel C. Gilman, Dr. John S. Billings, Dr. Charles D. Walcott and Mr. Carroll D.

Building Permits Issued. Building permits have been issued today

as follows: S. M. Carr, to build a three-story and cellar apartment house at 635 Elliott street northeast; cost, \$3,500. Wm. Mimmel, repairs to 744 Sheridan street northwest; cost, \$35.

For Pneumatic Tube Service. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts today introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for pneumatic tube mail service in New York. Brooklyn, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston, and fixing the routes for the service and the limit of cost for each route.

Changing Copper for Nickel Coins. According to Consul Swalm at Montevideo, the government of Uruguay has recently changed all of its copper 1, 2 and 4 cent coins, substituting therefor nickel coins, which have been made in Germany. The face value of these coins will be \$500. 000, exceeding by about \$200,000 the present copper coinage. There is a minor paper currency-redeemable in silver-of \$2,369,000, consisting of 50-cent, \$1 and \$5 notes, and also a subsidiary issue of 10-cent, 20-cent 50-cent and \$1 silver pieces, much of which is held as a redemption fund for the paabove are gold notes and those above are gold notes and are always at par. The Bank of the Republic, in connection with a branch of the treasury, controls the monetary problem.

Added Authority for Claims Commis-

sion. A joint resolution was introduced in the House today by Mr. Jenkins giving the Spanish treaty claims commission authority to summon witnesses before it and authorizing the marshal of the District of Columbia as its officer to serve process. It also provides that the rules of procedure governing the commission shall be, as far as practicable, the rules governing circuit courts of the United States.

Control of Street Crossing Police. A bill extending the rules governing the metropolitan police force over street crossing policemen in the District of Columbia was introduced in the House today by Mr. Norton of Ohio. The bill provides also that crossing policemen shall be eligible to the benefit and pension fund of the metroolice force, and that they shall be assessed \$1 a month for this fund. The bill was referred to the committee on the

Accidents From Polson

District of Columbia.

From the New York Herald. Preventable accidents are always the most deplorable ones, and their lessons al-ways come too late. The sad affair in Alwhich some candy in a cupboard was poistoona, Pa., is a notable case in point. oned by saturation with embalming fluid, which had been carelessly spilled by the undertakers and allowed to leak through a crack in an upper shelf. All the persons who ate the confection suffered intensely, and are still in a critical condition. Such preservative fluids are well known to consist of the most virulent poisons, and are only to be handled with the greatest care. Taking into account all the circumstances in the occurrence there is certainly no excuse for not making sure that the question was beyond the possibility of doing harm. The same precautions apply to all poisons after being used. No chances should be taken against the possibility of any accident, direct or indirect. In fact, it is a good rule in applying a moral to all similar cases never to keep poisons within reach. For the want of such foresight the druggist sometimes dispenses from the wrong bottle, the patient drinks by mistake tempting strychnine tablets.

Washington Stock Exchange Sales-Regular call, 12 o'clock m.-U. S. Electric Light Cert., \$100 at 105%. Capital Traction, 10 at 107%, 6 at 107%, 15 at 107%, 20 at 107%, 30 at 107%, 50 at 107%, 50 at 107%, 100 at 107%, 100 at 107%, 20 at 107%. Washington Gas, 100 at 69%, 100 at 70, 50 at 60%, 5 at 69%. Mergen-thaler Linotype, 2 at 170. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 10%. After call Greene Conner 50 at 234 haler Linotype, 2 at 170. Lanston Monotype, 100 at 10%. After call—Greene Copper, 50 at 31%. District of Columbia Bonds—3.65s, funding, 126%

asked. Wattropolitan 5s, 119 bid, 120½ saked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., A, 105 bid, 120½ saked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., B, 105 bid, 107 saked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., B, 105 bid, 107 saked. Metropolitan Cert. Indebt., B, 105 bid, 107 saked. Columbia 6s, 118 bid, 129 saked. Columbia 2d mort. 5s, 195½ bid, 165½ saked. Miscellaneous Bonds—Washington Gas Co. 6s, series A, 107 bid. Washington Gas Co. 6s, series B, 107 bid. U. S. Electric Light Deb. Imp. 6s, 104 bid. U. S. Electric Light Cert. Indebt. 6s, 104 bid. 105½ saked. Chesapeaka and Potomac Telephone 5s, 104½ bid. 105½ saked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 106½ bid. Washington Market Co. Ist 6s, 106½ bid. Washington Market Co. Ist 6s, 106½ bid. Washington Market Co. Exten. 6s, 108½ bid. Masonic Hall Association 6s, 104 bid, 108 saked. American Graphophone Deb. 5s, 92 bid. Safe Deposit and Trust, 151 bid, 160 saked. Washington Loan and Trust, 185 bid, 165 saked. American Security and Trust, 218 bid, 220 saked. Washington Safe Deposit, 65 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 106¼ bid, 106% asked. Washington Savings Bank, 100 bid.

Railroad Stocks—Capital Traction Co., 107¼ bid, 1077% asked. The president of the United States Sen-The president of the National Academy ad Stocks-Capital Traction Co., 107% bid. National Bank Stocks—Bank of Washington, 375 bid, 430 asked. Metropolitan, 725 bid. Central, 235 bid. Faru era and Mechanics', 275 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citinens', 175 bid. Columbia, 176 bid. Capital, 130 bid, 170 asked. West End, 120 bid, 130 asked. Traders', 135 bid. Lincoln, 124 bid, 125 asked. Riggs, 635 bid, 750 asked. Franklin, 4 bid, 35 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid. Franklin, 4 bid, 35 asked. Metropolitan, 75 bid, 85 asked. Corvoran, 63 bid. Potomac, 466% bid, 70 asked. Arlington, 25 bid, 50 asked. German American, 260 bid. National Union, 7% bid, 8% asked. Columbia, 10% bid, 12% asked. Riggs, 7 bid, 8 asked. People's, 6% bid, 7 asked. Commercial, 4 bid. Colonial, 119 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks—Real Estate Title, 90 bid, 94 asked. Columbia Title, 17th, 4% bid. Washington. phone and Graphophone Stocks—Chempeake otomac, 66½ bld, 70 asked. American Grapho-Com., 3½ bld, 3½ asked. American Grapho-Fref., 7 bld, 8 asked. Stocks—Washington Gas, 69½ bld, 70½ asked. stown Gas, 75 bld, 79 asked.

Government Bonds

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Stocks Were Dull, With Tendency to Weakness.

DRIVE AT DELAWARE AND HUDSON

The Industrial Issues Showed a Little Strength.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, January 10.-The stock market this morning failed to shake off the dominating influence of the professional element, and commission business dwindled to unusually meager proportions. London sent over a lower range of prices, and a fair volume of selling came from that center.

The business of the market was empha sized during the afternoon by the disappointment over the action of Delaware and Hudson directors on the dividend question, only 7 per cent being declared for the year 1992.

It had been hoped in certain quarters that an extra dividend or an increase in the rate to an 8 per cent basis would be sanctioned. While the action taken is undoubtedly satisfactory to the conservative investor the speculative interest sold out recent purchases with the result that a material decline was recorded. Erie became heavy at the same time, the semi-official utterances to the effect that only the usual rate would be declared on the first preferred being

taken seriously.

Reading reflected the general heaviness, but was said to be well bought by the interests associated with the First National Bank party. Atchison was sold down on the report that the directors would shortly consider the question of another bond is-sue. It is believed that this issue, should it be sanctioned at all, will take the form of a collateral trust bond to pay for the ac-quisition of a smaller road. Union Pacific and St. Paul were kept

down by liberal offerings attributed to an interest which is said to be opposed to a higher market at present. The buying of higher market at present. The buying of Southern Pacific under 60 was called good, and the company's report of earnings was most encouraging to holders of that stock. The Gould shares were heavy, Wabash issues reflecting foreign selling and the higher-priced issues showing signs of The announcement that Missouri Pacific had canceled its obligations to abide by the

rates recently in force in Colorado and other western states was looked upon as a danger signal.

The industrial department was heavy under a fair volume of business, particularly in the steel stocks. Traction shares were weak because of the failure of Manhattan to hold its recent advance. Traders were in control of prices and every effort was made to force the decline.

The failure of the Euclid Avenue Trust Company in Cleveland was an unfavorable actor, and was attributed to the collaps of the street railway syndicate in that city Such developments have a tendency to de-lay public buying, and the present market already shows an absence of a legitimate demand. The entire market is in such a doubtful state as to make its immediate future a matter of guesswork merely, but bankers are confident that the ultimate re-suits will be satisfactory. The bank statement tomorrow is ex-pected to be moderately favorable, since

the known movement of money has re-sulted in a gain of \$7,416,739 in cash hold-

ings. This gain is mainly from the interior, but something more than \$445,000 was

gained at the subtreasury. The total gain may not get into the statement tomorrow ut the movement of currency in this direction. An advance in American Tobacco to 175, gain of 30 points in a few days, was one of the interesting events of the day, al-though this stock is so nearly out of the

market as to make its fluctuations of small

concern to the average trader. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York

stock exchange, Washington stock change and Chicago board of trade. Amalgamated Copper 69%
Am. Car & Foundry 29%
†Am. Car & Foundry pfd 86
American Ice 29
American Smelting 45%
Amer Smelting pfd 97
American Sugar 122% American Sugar. Anaconda
Atchison, Top. & S. Fe...
Atch., Top. & S. Fe, pfd...
Baltimore & Ohio...
Raltimore & Ohio... Brooklyn Rap. Transit... Lanadian Pacific...... Central of New Jersey Chicago a Alton, pfd

Chicago, Rock I. a P..... Colorado Fuel and Iron.. Consolidated Gas..... Delaware and Hudson Illinois Central. Manhattan Elevated ... Metropolitan St. Ry..... Mo., K. and T., pfe

New York Central.. N. Y., Ontario 4 We Pressed Steel Car....

St L. and S Francisco... St L. and S. Fran,2d pfd uthern Railway.

Wabash, pfd.... Western Union

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets CHICAGO, January 16.—Gra
Open. I
Wheat—May 53%
July 52%
Corn—May 65%
July 65%
Outs—May 65%
July 41%

CHICAGO, January NEW YORK, Jan BALTIMORE, Md., January 20 .- Flo